FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INTERIOR MINISTER OPPOSES UNION LEADERSHIP UNIFICATION

PY192337 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2020 GMT 19 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpt] Pergamino, 19 Apr (TELAM)--In a statement issued to the local newspaper LA OPINION, Interior Minister Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy noted that unification of union groups "into one union leadership" is against the "basic principles of this process." The interior minister was attending the inauguration ceremony of a prison in Junion. He made this and other statements about the many attempts being made to unify the National Labor Commission and "the Committee of 25." The statements were later published by the local newspaper.

When journalists asked him about this, General Harguindeguy said, "the type of unity you are alluding to is again trying to have a top organization with a unified labor leadership, but this has almost always exceeded its specific functions--that is, it has gone beyond its labor functions and intruded into the political field. This goes against the basic principles of this process."

Concerning the government's attitude in this regard, General Harguindeguy said: "This is a problem that concerns the labor minister, but I believe that in accordance with the guidelines established by the junta, there can only be second-level bodies. The existence of third-level bodies cannot be accepted." He admitted, however, that "we are not confronting a specific case at this time."

When he was overwhelmed with questions by Journalists about measures that may be adopted, he declined to give details and added: "I cannot base my opinion on suppositions."

Failure To Agree

PY191511 Paris AFP in Spanish 0446 GMT 19 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Apr (AFP)-- The leaders of the two organizations into which the Argentine union movement is divided met today without arriving at any agreement with regard to their reunification. The Committee of 25 rejected the proposal of the National Labor Commission [CNT] to form a provisional leadership that would include representatives from the country's interior. Instead, they insisted on the need to unify for action.

According to union spokesmen, "the 25 proposed to the CNT measures to defend the joint demands before 1May and, if necessary, to form a sort of coordinating commission of leaders from both groups." Spokesmen from the two groups emphasized that despite the disagreements, "the dialog was not interrupted and other options are being analyzed to overcome the impasse in the efforts due to the rejection by the Committee of 25."

It was also reported that the union leaders of both groups are exchanging views concerning participation of the Argentine labor movement in the assembly of the International Labor Organization.

BRIEFS

NEW NEWSPAPER--Corrientes, 16 Apr (TELAM)--Governor Luis Carlos Gomez Centurion has sent a message to the director of the newspaper REGION, which issued its first edition yesterday, emphasizing the importance of journalism in Corrientes Province and the nation. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2240 GMT 16 Apr 79 PY

SILES ZUAZO LEADING I.' LA PAZ OPINION POLL

PY191842 Paris AFP in Spanish 1543 GMT 19 Apr 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 19 Apr (AFP)--According to a public opinion poll, Herman Siles Zuazo, the candidate of the popular and Democratic Unity Front [FUDP], is leading in the election preferences of this city's population. The newspaper PRESENCIA published the first poll prior to the general elections to be held on 1 July.

The poll was conducted on the basis of answers from 500 persons in this city of 800,000. Siles Zuazo obtained 27 percent of the support, Victor Paz Estenssoro had 18 percent, Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas had 15 percent and Hugo Banzer Suarez obtained 12 percent.

Each of these four individuals was president of the republic between 1952 and 1978, during different periods.

200 POLIO CASES NOW REPORTED; 7 FATALITIES

PY191305 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0530 GMT 19 Apr 79 PY

[Text] The Health Ministry has verified a polio epidemic among the country's children. There are 200 cases in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and La Paz. Seven children have already died and this has created alarm.

The chief of the national immunization program, Rene Zumaran, said that the problem is "extremely serious." Cochabamba is the city with the greatest danger, with about 100 cases. In order to control the situation, a call was made to parents to take their children to the vaccination posts in these cities.

BRIEFS

FOUNDRY CONTRACT--The Mining and metallurgy minister has signed the contract for mixed credit to finance the Karachipampa lead-silver foundry project in Potosi. The FRG Government will finance DM75 million through a consortium of banks headed by Kreditantalt Fuer Wederaustante. The contract completes the amount required for construction of the metallurgical complex, estimated at $155 million. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0045 GMT 17 Apr 79 PY]

DETAILS OF BUDGER--The consolidated investment and preinvestment budget for the 1979 operations plan totals 12,856,764,900 pesos. The budget will be covered to 47.58 percent with national resources and the remaining 52.42 percent with foreign credits. Investments will be distributed as follows: Transport 22.59 percent, industry and tourism 14 percent, agriculture and livestock 7.6 percent, hydrocarbons 8.98 percent, energy 11.10 percent, dams and irrigation 0.46 percent, urbanization and housing 13.05 percent, education and culture 5.54 percent, health 5.99 percent, and basic sanitation 4.39 percent. The budget is aimed at insuring an economic growth rate of 5 percent. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Apr 79 p 1 PY]

DEPUTY ADVOCATES SUSPENSION OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY200322 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Apr 79 PY

[From "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Deputy Fernando Cunha today advocated suspension of the Brazilian nuclear program, which he regards both as the worst problem in today's Brazilian economy, and unnecessary to meet its energy needs. In his opinion, following the investigations conducted by the Senate committee on the nuclear program, there is a widespread belief today that the program must be suspended, especially in view of the risks involved in operation of the reactors.

Cunha announced a proposal to call a national plebiscite to let the people decide on the nuclear problem, and even whether the existing plants should be maintained, as is now being done in Austria, Sweden, Japan, and other countries where nuclear accidents have occurred.

EIGHT MORE VICTIMS OF DEATH SQUAD REPORTED

PY191526 Paris AFP in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 19 Apr (AFP)--The bullet-riddled bodies of eight victims of the "death squad were found yesterday, Wednesday, in the suburbs here. A report released by the local press says the bodies of seven men and one woman, still unidentified, showed signs of torture.

The "death squad is a clandestine organization, according to reports in the Brazilian press, made up of members of the police.

Police authorities, who attribute the assassinations to settling of accounts among rival gangs, deny the existence of this macabre clandestine organization. However, during the past several years, former policemen were sentenced to lengthy prison sentences for having participated in assassinations attributed to the "death squad."

DROUGHT EFFECTS DRIVING PEASANTS TO LOOTING

PY191850 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 19 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 19 Apr (AFP)--Observers here today indicated that the drought affecting 3 million peasants in northeastern Brazil is driving the hungry population to acts of looting.

In the town of Quixeramobin, Ceara State, several hundred peasants looted a government food warehouse. In the same region, peasants set up roadblocks to stop buses and demand money and food from passengers. Several trains were also stopped, and the authorities of Ceara State decided to protect convoys carrying [words indistinct] groups. In view of the threat of looting, shopkeepers in the towns of Ceara preferred to close their establishments.

MINISTER REPORTS ON ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETING

PY192245 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Apr 79 PY

[Excerpts] The Economic Development Council [CDE] met yesterday for over 2 hours and adopted a number of economic and administrative measures aimed at reducing the rate of inflation. The meeting was presided over by Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, and was attended by several ministers and ARENA congressmen. The measures adopted by the CDE were then included with others that resulted from the meeting of the National Monetary Council. Here are more details on the meeting directly from the capital; reporter (Robinson Cardozo), who heard the report by Social Communications Minister Said Farhat, reports from Planalto Palace:

[Begin Farhat recording] First of all, the CIP [Inter-Ministerial Price Council] will not authorize price increases, but [words indistinct] without added profit in every price increase authorized by the CIP. These prices will be fixed in cruzeiros. The CIP will also suspend all studies of price or cost readjustments, or studies on productivity which may result in an increase in the prices of products.

The president of the republic also approved the withdrawal of some sectors from the controlled freedom [liberdade vigiada] system. The following sectors will be exempted: Electrical, electronic and transportation equipment sectors, including tractors, highway construction machinery, engines, etc. Automobiles, which of course belong to transportation equipment, are already under special measures.

During a minimum period of 60 days, the CIP will not approve increases in prices of most food products purchased by supermarkets to prevent the supermarkets, in their position as collaborators with the government, from buying products at prices not authorized by the CIP. [end recording]

At the end of the CDE meeting, the minister again talked with reporters and explained the decision on measures to fight inflation. [Begin recording] The CIP has also been authorized to requisition fiscal notes and other documents to supervise the observance of current cash-sale prices of some products and also the implementation of a maximum limit of 30 percent in credit-sale operations. This means the 30 percent difference must cover all costs, including taxes, monetary correction and other values added to the price. The objective of this measure is to protect the economy by reducing, among other factors, the burden on the family budget.

These measures should result, as in all financial systems, in less demand for credit, and consequently a significant reduction in interest rates in all aspects of financial operations.

The president of the republic also authorized the increase in electricity prices approved in January, which reached 50 percent, to be reduced by 10 percent--that is, beginning now electricity bills for home consumption will have only a 40-percent increase compared to last year instead of the 50-percent which has prevailed since January. [end recording]

FUNCTIONS OF CNI EXPLAINED BY DIRECTOR

PY191713 Santiago Chile QUE PASA in Spanish 5-11 Apr 79 p 1216 PY

[Interview with National Intelligence Center [CNI] Director Odlanier Mena by QUE PASA correspondent Monica Cerda in Santiago, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] The activities of the CNI which become public knowledge are generally related to the detention of members of the political opposition. Aside from these, what other functions are performed by your organization?

[Answer] Under the provisions of Decree Law No 1878, the main task of the CNI is to collect and process all information the government needs to draw up plans, policies and programs. In addition to this, the information compiled for the government is used to guarantee national security. This means the CNI processes information concerning "four areas of action"--domestic, foreign, military and economic. There is no doubt that among the functions the CNI must perform to carry out its mission is the detection of subversive political opposition directed against institutional stability.

[Question] What is the relationship between CNI activities and its counterparts such as the security and intelligence services of the armed forces, the Carabineros and the Investigations Department?

[Answer] The CNI is the nation's top intelligence organization, and therefore its actions are carried out on a nationwide scale. It maintains a permanent technical and professional exchange with the intelligence services of the national defense organizations. In addition, for the better fulfillment of its mission, the CNI receives information from all state organizations that can provide interesting material.

[Question] Your organization did not exist, as such, prior to 11 September 1973. How necessary or significant is it at this point?

[Answer] A national intelligence organization is indispensible within the framework in which nations evolve nowadays. In fact, all nations have such organizations because they fill an indisputable need. Now the events of 11 September merely hastened the creation of such an organization in our country, an organization that has been experiencing in-depth structural changes to adjust to present conditions.

In other words, my organization--which is the result of present-day dynamics--is necessary to provide the government with specialized advice. Due to its structure procedures and objectives, it cannot be compared to or viewed as the continuation of any other organization.

[Question] The meaning of national security is not very well understood, and frequently misinterpreted, by the people in general. What does it really mean?

[Answer] First of all we must take into account that security is part of the human instincts of survival and territorial ownership (which in no way means expansionist lusts but merely a reassertion and protection of that which belongs to the community). If we view the role of the state in the light of this, we will conclude that the state has the duty to provide security at all levels, and national security is part of this duty.

If we define national security, we could say that it is the state's permanent activity to maintain the nation's domestic stability, to allow it, harmoniously and in a timely way, to develop economically and socially, and to guarantee international respect for its rights. We could say, furthermore, that its goal is to guarantee the survival of the state as a sovereign member of the international community, and for this the state must take advantage of the potential of the nation to make overall development feasible and attain common well-being.

[Question] National security involves national sovereignty. What does that word mean?

[Answer] Conceptually, sovereignty is an element of the state, together with the government, the people and the territory. Sovereignty is the political power the state has over the territory and its right to enforce its will within that territory, without interference from another state. That is, there is a domestic and a foreign sovereignty.

[Question] What are the most sensitive problems or situations the CNI is currently facing?

[Answer] The problems or situations my organization is facing are those of any intelligence service that provides advice on a nationwide scale. This means that satisfying the government's need for information entails a permanent search for background material, with the usual difficulties this involves.

[Question] The United States has intelligence organizations such as the FBI, the CIA and the Secret Service. To which could we compare the CNI and why?

[Answer] If we analyze the mission entrusted to the CNI by the law that created it, we conclude that as the nation's single intelligence organization it performs all the functions that are carried out separately by the organizations you just mentioned, although proportionately to the resources and manpower available to it.

Prior to 11 September there were no security organizations adjusted to the new situation, and since immediate measures had to be taken DINA was created. The usual state security organizations--Carabineros and the Investigations Department--had not developed the capability to counteract massive subversion. Thus DINA--irrespective of the opinion anyone can have about its performance--strongly developed that activity, which should have been one of those performed by a security and intelligence service, an activity that was given priority attention. In addition to this activity, DINA carried out others such as compiling and processing information, not only related to subversion but to the four fields of action I mentioned earlier. Now we are trying to develop simultaneously all functions within our field of action, which--if it were in the United States--would be carried out by the FBI and the CIA. The FBI takes care of domestic affairs, counterespionage, countersubversion, guerrillas, etc., while the CIA takes care of foreign affairs. Chile cannot afford to have two separate organizations and has been forced to combine these fields of action, all of which are truly important.

[Question] As director of the country's top intelligence organization you have to handle a great deal of information and personnel. Is it possible that one of your people could "get carried away" and exceed his authority without your knowing it?

[Answer] Absolutely not. The CNI is organized as a military unit, and the relationship among its members is ruled by the same regulations that apply to military units. Such things as arrests cannot remain unknown to the director.

I can personally assure you of that. You can ask me at any time how many prisoners there are, where they are, what their status is and why they are imprisoned....

[Question] How many are there?

[Answer] None. Last Saturday we placed five at the disposal of the court. It is impossible for anyone to do just anything they want. This is a disciplined, organized body with its own ethical and moral values like any military unit. All its actions and procedures are absolutely legal.

[Question] The organization that preceded the CNI--DINA--has been harshly criticized by various sectors. What is basically similar between the two organizations?

[Answer] The CNI and DINA cannot be compared because they are different organizations and therefore we cannot talk about their similarities or differences.

[Question] With can you tell us about the investigation and punishment that could be applied to possible abuses of power by the security services?

[Answer] I can tell you that no abuses of power have been perpetrated by CNI personnel. Should this happen, the appropriate laws will be applied to anybody who could be proved guilty as a result of the investigation that would be carried out to clear up any situation such as the one you describe.

[Question] For a time it was said that the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] was mainly responsible for subversion in Chile. What is the main enemy of the security organizations now?

[Answer] The main enemies are those who take advantage of their prior positions to blow up situations and use their sensationalist content with clearly subversive objectives in mind. In sum, these enemies are small groups who believe they have massive popular support to act the way they do. However, they neither disrupt nor endanger the system. Neither the sporadic attacks of the MIR nor the meetings of some politicians will jeopardize precious national gains.

[Question] The interior minister said recently that the counterterroism law was being studied to improve it. Why is this necessary?

[Answer] These studies are being made because even though our laws cover a broad variety of crimes, some circumstances are not provided for because at the time the Criminal Code, the Internal State Security Law, and so forth were being drawn up terrorism had not developed as it has now, with facets common to all countries. It is necessary to evaluate the terrorists' modus operandi to provide appropriate laws so everything is covered, such as association for criminal purposes, membership in groups of such types, knowledge people in the neighborhood could have of these activities, etc.

[Question] What is the MIR's apparent strategy to disrupt public order? How can you explain the fact that the victims of attacks are not high-ranking government officials, even though they may have good connections?

[Answer] The MIR pretends to be a revolutionary movement and to follow the pattern of this type of movement. Thus, at this point it is trying to make everyone believe it is still alive through this type of armed propaganda, which is quite obvious because the attacks do not seek any personal injury but rather a propaganda effect, which has been in fact achieved as far as news media are concerned. The MIR believes that this way it will gain supporters, but the citizens realize that it is merely a violence-advocating movement whose ideology is totally alien to our way of life. The victims of the attacks have been chosen not because of the position they hold, but because the attacks against them could elicit more publicity than against other persons.

[Question] The MIR, which seemed to be a dying movement, now has new strength, or at least has seemed to have. Can you tell us about the development of this movement?

[Answer] From its beginning the MIR has gone through three stages. It had an initial stage during which its grassroots had a high intellectual level because it was born at the University of Concepcion. Gradually it lost strength after 11 September because some members left the country, others died fighting and some were arrested. New people had to be recruited so the movement could continue to make itself felt--which is very important to justify its income from abroad--and for this they had to get people from anyplace they could, generally from among the lower classes, with hardly any education--social misfits and people with grudges. Although it continues to use these people to carry out actions and risk themselves disguised as revolutionaries, the upper intellectual level is reserved for the higher cadres. This is the case of Prof Robinson Gonzalez, who died while assembling a bomb and who had never voiced a political opinion.

I also believe the MIR has developed a new type of propaganda and is now trying to become a political party rather than a revolutionary movement, because the leaders, hidden behind facades, believe this is the only solution, since as an extremist movement the MIR has no political support.

BRIEFS

ENTRIES DENIED--The interior minister has reported that the government will not authorize the entry into the country of the Los Cuatros theatrical group because it has evidence that the group mixes political activity with its performances. The minister also indicated that former Communist Deputy (Oscar Moya), who arrived with his wife at Pudahuel Airport last Sunday, was not allowed to stay and left for Uruguay, but that his wife was permitted to stay. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Apr 79 PY]

CHURCH SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT WAR ON SUBVERSION

PA200359 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian church alerted the government today to the danger posed to the country's democratic stability by the armed groups and noted that those subversive movements try to sow chaos, anguish and desperation in order to stage a coup and seize power by whatever means. The (?harsn) statement was made by Colombian Episcopal Conference President Msgr Mario Revollo Bravo, who said that guerrilla activities in the large urban centers (?are being) intensified due to the failure of rural guerrilla warfare. All this points to the takeover of power by whatever means. They do not have any kind of ethical considerations because, for subversives, the end justifies the means, the prelate stressed.

The church informed (?terrorist) groups today that it will not be intimidated by their threats, even though they have resorted to killings and personal attacks regardless of (?civilian) or ecclesiastical (?status). Episcopal Conference President Msgr Mario Revollo Bravo flatly said that the church will remain calm, very much aware of its mission. No church minister will be intimidated by the armed threats and we will continue to give alerts to the dangers that have been growing in the past few days. He said that the activities of the extremist groups denote indescribable temerity and an unprecedented level of moral degeneration.

Msgr Revollo Bravo defended the government's measures to fight subversion. Although he said that mistakes are made sometimes, this does not preclude its mission and the task of defending the citizens' peace and calm. The prelate said that the government is facing a very sensitive, very difficult situation, but it seems to me that it [presumably the government] is good and should view calmly the measures adopted to curb this wave of subversion since it is possible to make mistakes in the work of fighting the armed groups. Msgr Mario Revollo Braco stressed that it seems that these terrorist movements have not achieved positive results in remote jungle areas and have subsequently resorted to something new, urban terrorism.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES INCREASE SECURITY MEASURES

PA191622 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The military authorities yesterday evening began a strict watch throughout the country to prevent subversive activities on the occasion of a new anniversary of the creation of the M-19 extremist group. Military police units are patrolling the most important avenues of Bogota, Cali and Medellin, searching vehicles and verifying identification cards.

A military spokesman announced that approximately 50 persons allegedly involved in seditious activities have been arrested in Bogota in the past 36 hours. It has also been reported that 30 alleged guerrillas arrested in Cali and Medellin will be brought to Bogota today where they will join others arrested here in the past few weeks. It is possible that these persons will face a court-martial in May.

The police said this morning that the situation in the country is completely normal but noted that security measures were intensified at dawn today on the third anniversary of the killing of labor leader Jose Raquel Mercado by M-19.

WOMEN'S GUERRILLA COMMAND REAPPEARS

PA182333 Paris AFP in Spanish 2007 GMT 18 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Cali, Colombia, 18 Apr (AFP)--It was learned were today that the Policarpa Salavarrieta--the name of a Colombian heroine--Women's Command claimed responsibility for Tuesday's attack on the newspaper EL CALENO. The command forced EL CALENO to print thousands of newspapers reporting on the activities of the M-19 guerrilla movement. The command in question had been inactive since 1975 when it stole an arms shipment from a warehouse owned by the Thomas de la Rue Company in Cali.

POLICE UNCOVER ARMS FACTORY NEAR BOGOTA

PA191854 Botoga Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Police agents this morning uncovered an illegal arms and ammunition factory south of this capital. According to initial reports, the factory had been supplying subversive groups and drug traffickers operating in various parts of the country.

The factory was discovered by secret agents following a series of raids in search of persons linked to subversive groups. Police found several boxes of ammunition inside the dwelling. The ammunition was to be sent to the Atlantic coast, El Valle and Antioquia. Two persons, Manuel Maecha and Arturo Garcia, were arrested during the operation. The two will be placed at the disposal of military authorities.

The arrested men had been using a late model Mustang to distribute the arms and ammunition. A modern ammunition-rimming machine valued at 3 million pesos had been functioning inside the clandestine factory.

FINANCE MINISTER'S HOUSE TARGET OF EXTREMIST ATTACK

PA190339 Paris AFP in Spanish 0205 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 18 Apr (AFP)--Extremists today opened fire on the residence of the Colombian finance minister, wounding one of his bodyguards, the police have reported.

Several individuals in a small automobile opened fire on Minister Jaime Garcia Parra's house in northern Bogota and then fled. Official spokesmen added that the minister, who was inside the house, was not injured but a secret agent, a member of his escort, was seriously wounded.

An intense search was immediately carried out by the authorities in the area. Although so far no subversive movement has taken credit for the attack, reliable sources blame the M-19 whose establishment in April 1970 is commemorated tomorrow.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ARREST OF COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS

PY191835 Paris AFP in Spanish 1245 GMT 19 Apr 79 PY

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Apr (AFP)--The disruption of a clandestine network of the illegal Communist Party and the arrest of 48 of its members, including several members of the Central Committee, was announced here today by joint police-military forces.

The official communique, broadcast on radio and television, indicated that the operation began with the detention on 28 September 1978 of Adolfo Dresches Caldas, who directed the subversive activities in the post of national secretary. The communique added that his statements permitted the arrest on 15 January 1979 of 48 "salaried clandestine militants," whose names were listed, and the disbanding of the network.

The prisoners included Leon Lev Poniachik, the present first secretary of the Communist Party, according to the communique, and the person considered to be the ideologist of communist youth, as well as those in charge of the financial, union and regional sectors.

The Communist Party, the Socialist Party and several other small leftist groups were declared illegal in Uruguay on 1 December 1973.

The communique issued by the joint forces finally stated that the military operations of Marxist organizations were neutralized, but that these continued their activity through foreign support provided by the international communist movement.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--Montevideo, 4 Apr (AFP)--The Central Bank revealed here today that the Uruguayan trade balance improved in 1978, showing a deficit of $71,269,000 against $122,418,000 in 1977. According to information released by this institution, exports in 1978 amounted to $686,053,000, with a 10-percent increase over 1977, while imports amounted to $757,322,000, with only a 5-percent increase over the preceding year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1548 GMT 4 Apr 79 PY]

OIL-SAVING PLAN--The commander in chief of the army, Lt Gen Luis Queirolo, has announced that the government is studying an oil-saving program, considering that the country has no oil resources of its own and must import all its needs. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1401 GMT 17 Apr 79 PY]

SWISS, FRG AMBASSADORS--Uruguayan President Aparicio Mendez today received the credentials of Gaspard Bodmer and (Johannes Ibarvetz), new Swiss and FRG ambassadors, respectively. [Montevideo Radio el Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Apr 79 PY]

BARRIOS COMMENTS ON DISAGREEMENTS WITH COLOMBIA

PA192330 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 17 Apr 79 p D-1 PA

[Article by Leopoldo Linares]

[Excerpts] Commenting on the disagreements which have emerged between Colombia and Venezuela regarding the problem of the delimitation of marine and submarine areas between the two nations, Democratic Action President Gonzalo Barrios said yesterday that a conflict between the two countries would be little more than a criminal blunder.

Barrios said that he agrees with Godofredo Gonzalez, Social Christian Party (COPEI) president, about the need for a broad consensus to solve such disagreements. He expressed regret that the problem had grown worse "because of factors not directly linked to the issue," such as the charges about the alleged slaughter of Colombians on the border and the "diplomatic oversight" which occurred when President Luis Herrera did not go to Maiquetia Airport to bid farewell to Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Barrios also said that he is in favor of continuing the negotiations on the same basis to try to overcome any obstacles. He said Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco should be supported, adding that he is a prudent man, knowledgeable on the subject. Before ending his talk with newsmen, Barrios said: To conclude, I would like to express my belief that all of us have to cooperate to reestablish, at least to their previous status, our relations with Colombia, which have deteriorated mainly due to attitudes and statements made on the other side of the border. The negative campaign of the Colombian news media contrasts with the moderation that the Venezuelan news media has shown. This moderation could actively help to overcome the problems affecting the relations.

Both Venezuelans and Colombians who are aware of the situation, Barrios added, believe that a conflict between the two countries is little less than a criminal blunder. If we had a common enemy, we would be playing into his hands with certain provocations that have occurred in no less a site than the Colombian Congress. Our parliament has not acted similarly. I am sure that if it does act, it will be in behalf of rapprochement between the two peoples, something that is historically necessary.

LEFTIST PARTIES REACH MUNICIPAL ELECTION AGREEMENT

PA192334 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 17 Apr 79 p 1-22 PA

[Report by Alfredo Palacios]

[Excerpt] The leftwing parties have reached a definitive agreement to draw up joint tickets for the 3 June municipal elections. The announcement will be made at noon today at a capital city hotel during a news conference attended by the secretaries general of the parties and members of the commission which for more than 3 months discussed the agreement.

The parties to participate in the electoral agreement are the Movement to Socialism, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, the People's Electoral Movement, the Communist Party of Venezuela, the Socialist League, the Vanguard [as published] and the Revolutionary Action Group. According to the agreement, based on the total votes obtained by the left during the 3 December election, these parties hope to win no less than 88 councilmen seats throughout the country. They also estimate that 26 other seats will possibly be won.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO'S CENTRAL AMERICAN TOUR PRODUCTIVE

Joint Declaration With El Salvador

PA191612 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0932 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero at 2220 (0520 GMT) today, Wednesday, signed a joint communique that stresses the need to join forces in order to achieve development.

The Costa Rican head of state made an official 8-hour visit to El Salvador on this day, returning to his country at midnight tonight, Salvadoran Presidential Information Secretary Col Rafael Flores Lima told ACAN-EFE. Carazo received the highest Salvadoran decoration, the Order of Jose Matias Delgado in the Grade of Great Cross Silver Plaque, during a banquet offered in his honor by Romero in the main hall of the government house.

In the joint declaration signed shortly afterward, Carazo and Romero reaffirmed their common aspiration to rebuild the Central American fatherland, instructing their ministers of foreign affairs and economy to promote the creation and application of the necessary mechanisms to stabilize, implement and restructure the process of Central American integration so that it will be an effective instrument in achieving the human, social and economic development of the peoples of the area. They reiterated the need for the Central American countries to coordinate their policies in international forums as a means of strengthening regional action in the defense of common interests.

The president of El Salvador informed the chief executive of Costa Rica about progress made within the process of mediation between El Salvador and Honduras. The Costa Rican head of state voiced satisfaction over the efforts of both countries in the quest for a solution to the differences that have separated them since July 1969. Likewise, he reiterated the offer and disposition of his government to help in achieving this solution to the effect that these negotiations are the exclusive responsibility of the parties [as received].

The presidents stressed the importance of increasing and improving communications systems within the process of regional integration and pointed to the advisability of developing nations participating actively in the World Radio Administrative Conference to be held in Geneva in September. President Carazo Odio recognized Salvadoran progress in the field of utilization of the electromagnetic spectrum and asked for Salvadoran collaboration, which will be granted.

They reiterated their satisfaction over the initiative of the private business sectors of the two nations to establish new maritime routes for inter-Central American commerce. They recognized and emphasized the principle that coastal nations have sovereign rights over all resources existing in the adjacent seas up to a distance of 200 miles. They agreed on efforts to exercise effective defense of their tuna resources, reaffirming the advisability that these resources be regulated by means of fair and equitable regional agreements with a view to assuring their conservation and promoting optimum utilization. They reiterated their firm support for the principle that international seabeds are the common patrimony of mankind and should be exploited assuring a fair and equitable distribution of the profits to all nations.

The president of El Salvador reiterated his government's support for the Costa Rican president's initiative to create a "university for peace" located in Costa Rica. The presidents conversed about the effects on the Central American Common Market of the present situation in Nicaragua, expressing hope that the problems this nation is now facing will be resolved soon for the good of the Central American people.

Carazo reported on the steps taken by his country, jointly with other Hispanic American countries, before OPEC to keep the price of fuel within just and equitable limits for the developing nations. Both presidents agreed on the need for joint action by oil-consuming countries vis-a-vis excessive price increases in this raw material, which gravely affect their economies. They agreed on regional efforts to develop a common energy policy which, in addition to intensifying the quest for new sources of energy, will permit the interchange of expertise in this field.

Concluding, they expressed their mutual satisfaction over the establishment of multinational regulating mechanisms for the benefit of international stability in coffee prices in order to avoid a drop in the price of this product, which directly affects the economies of the area. They also reviewed the policy of surcharges and maritime freight taking into account the negative effects produced by these measures in the region's commerce.

They declared their permanent adhesion to the democratic government system and to the great principles of international law contained in the charters of the United Nations and the OAS, in the Organization Charter of the Central American States specifically, and in self-determination, nonintervention, legal equality of states and the peaceful solution of controversies.

Joint Declaration With Guatemala

PA191200 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0119 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

[By Mauricio Barrera]

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican and Guatemalan Presidents Rodrigo Carazo and Romeo Lucas declared here today that there was an imperative need for a joint international effort on the part of the petroleum-consuming developing nations to obtain new energy sources.

At the end of Carazo's 7-hour visit to Guatemala, the two chiefs of state issued a 7-page joint declaration in which they reassert the urgent need to initiate regional-level efforts to develop a global energy policy that will hasten the search for new petroleum sources, development and the exchange of expertise in this field. Carazo and Lucas agreed to hold a Central American energy conference with the participation of regional foreign and economy ministers in the near future.

The Costa Rican president visited Guatemala today as part of a Central American tour that began yesterday in Honduras and concluded today in El Salvador. Carazo said that the chiefs of state of Spain, Panama, Bolivia, Colombia and the Dominican Republic had expressed their support for a joint international request to OPEC to maintain the prices and supply of energy products within just and equitable levels for developing countries.

Carazo and Lucas agreed on the need to define the area's economic and monetary situation and called for a meeting of the Central American Monetary Council to analyze the effects and implications of the recent Nicaraguan cordoba devaluation. The Costa Rican president urged better utilization of the modern communications systems by developing nations.

The two chiefs of state will promote policies favoring the use of information obtained by remote sensors [as received] in agriculture, urban development, reforestation and oceanographic resources. Lucas expressed his support for Carazo's proposal to build a "university for peace" in Costa Rica. They also agreed on the importance of signing a regional agreement on the joint defense of their maritime resources, especially the tuna fishing industry.

The two chiefs of state agreed to create a normalizing commission for the Central American Common Market [CACM] and to expedite land and sea transportation of merchandise along the isthmus. The private sector will be given ample participation in the normalization process of the CACM.

Carazo and Lucas expressed Central America's need to act as a bloc during the upcoming UN Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Manila, Philippines. The two presidents supported the creation of multinational mechanisms to defend the price of coffee and opposed the raising of maritime rates.

The two chiefs of state noted the importance of the forthcoming Latin American Energy Organization meeting to be held in Costa Rica in July. Finally, Carazo and Lucas declared jointly that they will not interfere in the domestic or foreign affairs of other countries.

PLN SECRETARY GENERAL MEETS WITH PRD IN PANAMA

PA192336 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 Apr 79 p 10 PA

[From the "Sintesis Nacional" column]

[Text] Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez, secretary general of the National Liberation Party [PLN] and former presidential candidate, has met with leaders of the ruling Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD). Accompanied by his wife, Doris, and daughter, Lena, Monge traveled by car to Panama to spend Holy Week. When he was in a hotel, a PRD delegation headed by Secretary General Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla arrived to greet him. A PRD delegation visited Costa Rica during Holy Week to observe the organization of the PLN. The Libertionist Youth acted as the host for the delegation.

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO SOCIALIST NATIONS--According to a study made by Fernan Ulate, Costa Rica's exports to 10 socialist countries amount to approximately 2 percent of all exports during the 1970-1976 period. Costa Rica trades with Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Romania, the Soviet Union, Albania and Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union is Costa Rica's main socialist importer. It purchased 60 percent of Costa Rica's trade with the communist bloc during the first 4 years of the 1970's. Soviet imports from Costa Rica have been decreasing since 1974. The most important products exported to communist countries are coffee and bananas. Costa Rica also exports beans, refrigerators and wood to Cuba. [San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 16 Apr 79 p 10A PA]

GUATEMALA

CARAZO'S OIL CONSUMERS FRONT COMMENDED

PA200347 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Apr 79 PA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Front of Petroleum-Purchasing Countries"]

[Text] Petroleum is important for our countries' lives since it is the basis for industrial, commercial and domestic production.

It determines the progress of nations and guarantees the alternatives for development. The oil-producing countries' policy of increasing prices has created problems in the nonproducing nations. The Central American countries are not oil producers. Those problems were felt in Guatemala some days ago. They ranged from the suspension of electricity in some sectors to the reduction of services and difficulties in transport. The problem did not seem to stem from the shortage of production and the supply of byproducts but from the price increases which are already foreseen.

The price increases of petroleum byproducts have always had repercussions in the industrial, commercial and domestic fields; that is, in the life of all nonproducing countries, their effects are increasingly harsher. Because of this, one must stress a report by a local newspaper which indicates that Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo, who is visiting Guatemala today [as heard], is promoting Central American unity regarding petroleum purchases. This is probably one of the objectives of the Costa Rican president's visit. He was awarded the Order of the Quetzal by Guatemala. If such is his objective, he will probably find support in our country and in other countries. Unity gives strength and it would determine the [words indistinct]. The producer would have to accept specific economic conditions which would result in a reduction, stabilization and (?freeze) of the price. Even when it is a matter of a temporary [word indistinct], unity is beneficial. [Words indistinct] another joint effort of positive benefits for integration.

The front of petroleum-purchasing countries also would probably establish conditions for selling their products [words indistinct]. Such a situation is already evident in banana production with the establishment of the Organization of Banana Producing Countries. The joint action of purchasing [words indistinct] could likewise benefit the economies of our countries, which are affected by the increases decided upon by the oil producers. Those increases bring about rises in the cost of living. This situation is of great concern to the current government. Therefore, the Costa Rican initiative is worthwhile.

BRIEFS

NEW PANAMANIAN AMBASSADOR--Guatemala City, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Felix Estripeaut, the new Panamanian ambassador to Guatemala, presented his credentials to President Romeo Lucas Garcia today. Estripeaut is the first Panamanian ambassador to be assigned to Guatemala since the resumption of relations between the two countries. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1852 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA]

NICARAGUA

NEWSMEN OCCUPY RADIO STATION TO PROTEST SHUTDOWN

PA191721 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1619 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--A group of newsmen of this capital today occupied the installations of Radio Corporacion to protest the decisions of the Nicaraguan Radio and Television Office closing down information media. The group belongs to the Managua Radio Newsmen's Union. It was revealed that the seizure of the building will last 12 hours.

Radio Corporacion, one of the most popular stations of Nicaragua, has been closed 20 days on government orders. The Nicaraguan Radio and Television Office ordered its closure for 3 months. However, it is expected that the Nicaraguan Government Ministry will reduce the radio station's closure, but this has not yet occurred.

Yesterday, the authorities that apply the radio and television code (Black Code as the newsmen call it) closed down for an indefinite period the radio newscast "Extra," which is aired every morning over Radio Continental.

Suspension of Another Newscast

PA181906 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 18 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 18 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Radio and Television Office today, Wednesday, ordered the closure of another Managua newscast. The suspended newscast is "Extra," broadcast by Radio Continental. The period of suspension was not specified by Col Alberto Luna, director of radio and television.

It was learned that the newscast was sanctioned for having broadcast a message to newsmen from the Nicaraguan Communist Party on 1 March, National Newsmen's Day in Nicaragua. In the opinion of the authorities, the broadcasting of this message violated the radio and television code--known as the Black Code by newsmen--"by promoting propaganda by an international party."

Sources of the suspended newscast described the action as "illegal" because the measure was not announced to the lawyer present at the trial, but rather to the radio station which broadcasts the newscast "Extra." The sources added that once notification has been properly issued in conformity with the law, the corresponding appeal will be filed with the Nicaraguan Government Ministry.

SANDINISTS DENY DEATH OF COMMANDER DOS

PA190237 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Apr (EFE)--Sandinist spokesmen denied here today the death of Nicaraguan guerrilla leader Dora Maria Tellez, "Commander Dos," in an armed clash with army troops.

The spokesmen said they were "completely sure" that the girl who actively participated in the seizure of the Managua National Palace last September is not one of the guerrillas killed in Chinandega. The spokesmen agreed that "Martha," one of the two women killed by the National Guard in Chinandega, had some importance within the Sandinist organization.

Dead Female Guerrilla's Identity

PA192353 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2207 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Apr (EFE)--The female guerrilla killed by the Nicaraguan Army along with other rebel leaders on Tuesday was Mexican sociologist Araceli Perez Darias, 33, Sandinist sources reported here today. The sources said that Araceli belonged to the General Staff of the Sandinist Western Rigoberto Lopez Perez Front.

One of the two female guerrillas killed on Tuesday had initially been identified as Dora Maria Tellez, Commander Dos of the attack on Managua's National Palace last year. Sandinist Front spokesmen, however, stated that Dora Maria is alive "somewhere in Nicaragua."

The Mexican guerrilla, born in this capital of a Spanish mother and a Mexican father, had joined the Sandinist Front 4 years ago. She had been married to Commander Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo in charge of the Sandinist Army's internal front and son of Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro, member of the opposition group of 12, for 2 years. The spokesmen said that the female guerrilla's parents are making arrangements with the Nicaraguan Government to transfer their daughter's body, located at the morgue in the city of Leon, to this capital.

FSLN SAYS SOMOZIST GROUP SET UP TO KILL DESERTERS

PA182353 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 18 Apr 79 PA

[Text] We hereby warn the honest members of the National Guard that a special group has been organized whose main purpose is to murder National Guard members who desert because they are sickened by the Somozist tyranny's crimes. The head of this Somozist Gestapo is the well known criminal Julio Moya, who now acts as assistant to Captain (?Siglof), a high-ranking security official. Moya lives in Las Americas District and is paid a large bounty by the unscrupulous and bloodthirsty Somozists.

SANDINISTS CLASH WITH POLICE IN WESTERN MANAGUA

PA191851 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1715 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 19 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--Police authorities brought to the morgue this morning the bodies of two unidentified young men who were killed in a shootout early this morning in the Veracruz District west of Managua. According to the authorities, the young men were members of a rebel brigade which fought with police patrols for over 5 hours.

The dead men had pistols in their possession and around the neck of one of them was a red and black kerchief which identifies Sandinists. No casualties were reported by the military patrols. The police also searched several houses in Veracruz and (?Pentres), finding in one of them an old coffin in which were arms, ammunition and boots in amounts not disclosed by the authorities. Two men in the house were arrested.

In the meantime it was reported from the Nicarao neighborhood in the capital that two police patrols were ambushed last night by armed civilians. The soldiers were attacked with bombs and gunfire. Two of them were killed. The police have been conducting searches and arrested several young men in this district suspected of belonging to the "popular militias" which support the armed resistance of the Sandinist Front against the Anastasio Somoza regime.

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY ASSAIL EDEN PASTORA

PA181803 Managua Estacion X in Spanish 0430 GMT 13 Apr 79 PA

[Text] A leaflet of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] that circulated this morning in San Jose, Costa Rica, accuses Eden Pastora, the colorful commander, of being a traitor and a hypocrite.

This morning it was reported to us by radiotelephone that the Sandinist circular accuses Pastora of having squandered a part of the money obtained from the attack on the [National] Palace and of being an opportunist and a coward because, while even foreigners are dying in Nicaragua, he refuses to enter the country with a rifle in his hands. The leaflet accuses Pastora of being afraid of the National Guard and of being a mere hypocrite.

Following a number of considerations along the same lines, the Sandinists affirm that Pastora is nothing but an opportunist who sooner or later will have to render an accounting to the FSLN's national leadership. Thus, hostilities have broken out between Pastora and the (?few) Sandino-communist leaders composing the national leadership, who are not exactly outstanding for taking to the battlefield with a rifle in their hands.

JAMAICAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Airport Reception

FL191037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 19 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Percival J. Patterson, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Jamaica, has arrived in this capital in response to an official invitation. At the airport he was received by his Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca, among many other Cuban and Jamaican officials. During his stay in Cuba Patterson will hold talks with Cuban Government leaders. He will end his visit next Saturday, 21 April.

Official Talks; Patterson Statement

FL191756 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Official talks between Cuba and Jamaica opened this morning at the Foreign Ministry main offices. The talks are being chaired by Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Percival Patterson and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. The delegation accompanying the Jamaican foreign minister; Cuban Vice Foreign Ministers Jose Raul Viera, Jose Fernandez de Cossio and Ricardo Alarcon; Ulises Estrada, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee's America Department; and Jamaican Charge d'Affaires to Cuba (Neville Symes) are participating in the talks.

The talks are being conducted in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere and are concerned with the forthcoming nonalined countries sixth summit conference in Cuba and other matters of mutual interest.

His Excellency Percival James Patterson, Jamaica's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in our country on an official visit in response to an invitation from the Cuban Foreign Ministry. The distinguished visitor and his delegation were welcomed by Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and Cuban foreign minister, and other Foreign Ministry officials. As we have reported, talks between the two foreign ministers opened today. A schedule of visits to various places in our country, including the installations where the Palace of Congresses [site of the nonalined summit] is under construction, also began today.

Minutes after his arrival, the Jamaican foreign minister reported the objectives of his visit: [begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] and the state of relations between Jamaica and Cuba?

[Patterson] The state of relations between Cuba and Jamaica is excellent. From time to time, the [Cuban] foreign minister and I have had talks for the purpose of maintaining very close contacts and insuring that the policies we are pursuing are conducted within the framework of the nonalined countries movement. I consider the current talks of special importance, because we are all waiting for the nonalined summit in Havana in September. Since Jamaica and Cuba are so close, Jamaica will have to play a very special role, because many of the persons who will be coming to Cuba will have to come through Jamaica, and some will be returning to their respective countries via Jamaica. Therefore, we will naturally discuss all matters that affect our country with regard to the summit and a number of practical questions, so as to [words indistinct] our friends in Cuba to guarantee that the summit is a fundamental success.

[Same reporter] What do you expect the results of the summit will be?

[Patterson] The general objectives of the nonalined summit conference were covered at the foreign ministers conference in Belgrade. We must keep in mind developments within the nonalined movement as well as the current international situation. We must also accept that although many of the new states have achieved political independence, we are very far from reaching our objective of economic independence. Therefore, the nonalined countries movement must consolidate the victories it has achieved in the political field and (?resolve) that these benefits also are equally guaranteed in the economic field. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Reception

FL192116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2052 GMT 19 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister and member of the PCC Central Committee, has hosted a reception at noon today at the Cuban Foreign Ministry to introduce the diplomatic corps to Percival J. Patterson, Jamaican deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Attending the reception held at the Foreign Ministry Ambassadors Hall were first Vice Minister Rene Anillo and the other vice ministers of the Foreign Ministry; Ricardo Cabrizas, vice minister at the Foreign Trade Ministry, and Ernesto Melendez of the State Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

The talks between Jamaica and Cuba began at the Foreign Ministry headquarters at 1000 [1400 GMT]. The fraternal Caribbean country delegation includes (Trevor Harker), deputy director of the Jamaican Foreign Ministry Economic Division; (Dale Anderson) of the Jamaican Foreign Ministry Political Division; and (Weston Davies) and (Nevil Symes), Jamaican charges d'affaires.

Palace of Congresses Tour

FL200044 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Percival James Patterson, Jamaican deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is on an official visit to Cuba, has toured the construction site of the Palace of the Congresses, which will be the site of the sixth nonalined countries [summit] meeting, which will be held in September 1979. The visitor and his entourage were extensively briefed on the construction project, which cost approximately 23 million pesos and is being built in Playa Municipality [Havana City Province]. (Abraham Masiques), construction director of the Palace of the Congresses explained with charts and slides the details of the 36,000 square meter installation, which includes a plenary hall that can hold 1,447 people. Percival James Patterson expressed his satisfaction with the project, which was begun in August 1977 and will be finished in time for the sixth nonalined countries summit.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES HUMBERTO PEREZ IN WARSAW

FL192214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 19 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Warsaw--Piotr Jaroszewicz, premier of Poland, today received Humberto Perez, minister-president of the Cuban Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN]. The Cuban minister met with Jaroszewicz to discuss the application of the bilateral cooperation agreements reached during the Polish premier's visit to Cuba. Attending the meeting were Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy premier and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission, and Raul Fornell, Cuban ambassador to Poland.

Perez reviewed with Wrzaszczyk progress in the task of coordinating plans between the two countries for the next 5-year period, 1981-85.

VILMA ESPIN MESSAGES REQUEST UN AID FOR SRV CHILDREN

FL191119 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 19 Apr 79 FL

[Text] Vilma Espin, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban committee for the International Year of the Child, has sent messages to Kurt Waldheim, the General Secretariat for the International Year of the Child and the UN Commission on Human and Social Affairs. In the documents it is demanded that the PRC Government aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people be terminated immediately. The messages also request that the international community give to the Vietnamese children schools, books, toys, medicines and that bombs do not continue to be the memories of their childhood.

CIVILIAN INTERNATIONALIST WORKERS GET PAY RAISE

FL191817 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 79 FL

[Text] The State Committee for Labor and Social Security has ordered a pay increase for workers who perform civilian internationalist missions. The increase will be established by Resolution 292, dated 14 April, which will be published soon in the official GAZETTE. The pay increase will amount to 20 percent more than the rate paid for the same job done in Cuba. Workers who leave to perform internationalist missions in construction work also will receive an increase of 24 cents per hour for housing and priority work. The new resolution also states that pay accumulated by virtue of the pay increase will be paid in a lump sum upon the worker's return to Cuba.

The resolution further states that when abnormal work conditions exist at the place where the mission is performed, and these do not exist for the worker in Cuba, the worker will receive the additional pay due him according to existing pay rates. The resolution also stipulates that the stipend that internationalist workers receive in the country where they perform their civilian mission is in addition to their wages.

COMMENTARY PRAISES RECENT SANDINIST GUERRILLA ACTIONS

PA200342 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The city of Esteli was once again the scene of the heroic struggle between the Nicaraguan people, led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], and the genocidal policy of the tyranny led by Gen Anastasio Somoza. Again, as it did last September, the Sandinist front took control of the city of Esteli for several days and, as they did during those glorious days of September 1978, the people of the area organized themselves into popular militias to fight alongside the guerrillas against the hated Somoza National Guard forces.

They fought in every house in Esteli and, when the Sandinist front so decided, a strategic withdrawal to nearby hills took place, not without causing heavy losses to the regime's soldiers [words indistinct] casualties, four downed planes, two destroyed tanks suffered by the guard [words indistinct]. The tyranny claimed other victims among the civilian population in Esteli which, once retaken by the National Guard, suffered, as last September, the genocidal scorched earth policy similar to the one followed by Americans and Chinese in Vietnam.

National and foreign newsmen who were able to reach Esteli were arrested and their news material was confiscated by the regime's soldiers. Nevertheless, they reported to the world the barbarities committed by the National Guard there. The Somoza troops removed more than 40 people, including patients who were unconscious, from the San Juan de Dios hospital and then killed them in a dastardly and cruel manner. Doctors Davila Bolanos and Eduardo Silva [as heard], as well as two hospital nurses, were also brutally killed for providing humanitarian assistance to injured Sandinists and civilians.

Newsmen also reported that in the streets of Esteli they saw many bodies of young civilians who had been decapitated, with the bodies also showing bayonet wounds. Alfonso Rojo, correspondent of the Spanish newspaper DIARIO 16, was detained for several days and later deported on orders from tyrant Somoza. Before leaving the capital, Managua, he revealed that 150 Nicaraguans he met in prison told him about the torture and mistreatment they have received, and he also warned about the risk of death run by many adolescents who (?sought refuge) at Our Lady of the Holy Rosary high school in Esteli, whom the National Guard intends to summarily execute.

With this new bloodbath, the Somoza tyranny intends to crush the undeterred struggle of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the FSLN. That is a futile intention, because that revolutionary organization, now guided by a united national leadership, improves its preparedness, combat readiness and prestige among the mass of the people every day, while at the same time enjoying greater international solidarity.

As an heroic struggle was being waged in Esteli, the Sandinist front guerrillas were also fighting in Leon, Chinandega, Masaya, Juigalpa, Rivas, Matagalpa, Managua and other Nicaraguan cities. After the strategic withdrawal from Esteli, guerrilla activities have not stopped at all the cardinal points of the largest Central American republic. Using the most unbridled genocidal terror, the Somoza tyranny imposed by U.S. imperialism in Nicaragua four decades ago will by no means be able to put out the insurrectional flame of the Nicaraguan people. Inspired by the immortal example set by Augusto Cesar Sandino, the people will not stop until they overthrow Somozism and put an end to exploitation, repression and foreign domination in that Central American country.

GRENADA

GUYANA RADIO REPORTS MAFIA KILLERS IN GRENADA

FL191600 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Apr 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Georgetown, April 15 (CANA)--The Guyana Broadcasting Service (GBS) radio station said tonight that it has information that a three-man killer squad from the Mafia criminal underworld in the United States has arrived in Grenada posing as tourists.

The station gave no source for its information, adding that the new revolutionary government in Saint Georges is making efforts to "flush" the Mafia hit men out of hiding with a view to their immediate deportation.

The station did not say either what could account for Mafia killers being in the island where the New Jewel Movement (NJM), headed by Maurice Bishop, toppled the Eric Gairy regime in an armed coup just over a month ago.

In the same newscast, GBS said that the new government was serious over its fears of an invasion by mercenaries and underworld gangsters to recover the administration for the deposed Sir Eric Gairy.

Finance minister in the new government, Bernard Coard, told the station that there was conclusive proof, documentary and otherwise, that Gairy was recruiting such types to attempt to take back the island by armed force. Coard added that Grenadians would be prepared to die [rather] than give in to such an attack.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER MANLEY REPORTS RESULTS OF USSR VISIT

FL191555 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Apr 79 pp 1, 17 FL

[Excerpts] Alumina trading agreements expected to earn for Jamaica approximately (U.S.) $160 million by 1983, were announced by Prime Minister Michael Manley at a mass rally at the Normal Manley International Airport shortly after his return from Moscow yesterday. Mr Manley announced in addition a fishing agreement on a joint venture basis, and a study in the possibilities of cement trading between Jamaica and the Soviet Union.

Several hundreds of Mr Manley's supporters waving flags and emblems gathered at the airport from early afternoon to meet their party leader.

In a near hour-long address to the crowd at the rally he said that he had stopped off before the press conference "to report to the people" on the success of his mission to the Soviet Union.

Invitations

He also announced that he had issued invitations to Soviet Premier Aleksy Kosygin; the mayor of Leningrad; and Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman cosmonaut, to visit Jamaica at the earliest possible date. Mr Manley said that all three people had accepted the invitations, and it would be a great honour to receive them.

The prime minister said that his government believed that it was logical and right to seek cooperation with other countries of the world with the fundamental principle being mutual respect, sovereignty and observation of nonintervention in internal affairs. He said that the principal weapon of progressive forces was truth, but the principal weapon of reactionary forces was lies.

History

"This was an historic mission. The first mission by the head of a government of Jamaica to the USSR." "The mission to the USSR was received with the greatest imaginable kindness, courtesy, hospitality and above all seriousness," Mr Manley said.

He said that the government had already decided on utilizing its unused alumina capacity in trading in a principal way with socialist countries. He said that the set-back of the 600,999-ton South Manchester alumina plant with which Algeria and Mexico should have traded had been overcome by the new agreements with the Soviet Union and Hungary. While Mexico had pulled out of the agreement in which it should have bought 300,000 tons of alumina from the plant, Algeria had stood by its agreement to purchase 150,000 tons. The Soviet Union had agreed to negotiations with the mission to purchase 250,000 tons of alumina from the plant, while Hungary had agreed to purchase 150,000 tons.

"We can now take out again the plan for the South Manchester plant and look at [it] with the highest degree of seriousness," he said.

In addition, the Soviet Union had agreed to order a minimum 50,000 tons of Jamaican alumina annually, valued at U.S. $10 million, between 1980 and 1983, and the agreement would be reviewed regularly. Hungary had agreed to take 150,000 tons next year on the basis of expanded trade at a value of U.S. $40 million.

In addition, agreement was reached on joint-venture fishing under which the Russians would supply ships and expertise and share their catches with Jamaica. The possibility of a trade in cement, which would be studied, was also discussed, he said.

In return, Mr Manley said that Jamaica would purchase food, raw material, machinery and other forms of equipment from the Soviet Union and Hungary "for a balance of trade."

The prime minister said that he found the Russians "very honest, straightforward, sophisticated and businesslike." In view of their approach to the negotiations, he said he felt it necessary to meet the heads of various government agencies which would be involved with the trading, to ensure prompt delivery of reliable products to the Russians.

Spreading Out

He said that in view of the fact that some nations preferred to negotiate on the basis which would reflect their power, the government had found it necessary to broaden its relationship commencing with Third World countries and expanding to socialist countries.

"Tired, cynical voices, voices which were only interested in their personal interest, have tried to prevent this. But the principal weapon of the progressive forces is truth, while the principal weapon of the reactionary forces is lies," Mr Manley said. "This was proven by the events over the last two weeks."

He said that it was necessary to carry a large trade mission because of the complexities of the negotiations.

Failure

"It would have been a failure if the mission was smaller, and nothing would have been of greater joy to the reactionaries," he said.

Trade, Economic Agreements

FL191545 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Apr 79 pp 1, 17 FL

[Text] Jamaica and the Soviet Union have signed agreements under which Jamaica will sell alumina to the Soviet Union and buy a range of Soviet goods in return, according to API [Agency for Public Information]. The agreements were signed in Moscow on Wednesday night by Mining Minister Horace Clarke and the Soviet minister of foreign trade, M.S. Patolichev, and were disclosed in a joint communique issued on Friday at the end of Prime Minister Michael Manley's official visit to the Soviet Union.

The communique, according to the API, also said that agreements were signed covering cooperation in fishing and economic planning. The communique did not contain specific details but said the two countries had "agreed on practical steps to expand their trade exchanges and economic ties. It added that the agreements took into account "the possibilities and requirements of the economies of both countries." The Soviet Union and Jamaica have also agreed to hold further talks to work out a programme of cultural and scientific exchanges for the next two years.

The communique said that the talks between Mr Manley and the Soviet prime minister, Mr Aleksy Kosygin, along with their respective delegations, were held in an "atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding." It said that both sides "agreed that their bilateral relations continue to be based on strict observance of the principles of sovereignty, mutual respect and noninterference in each others' internal affairs." The communique also said that during the talks "it was emphasised that the Soviet Union, in supporting the desire of Latin American and Caribbean countries to strengthen their political independence and economic self-reliance, was building its relations with them on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

The communique pointed out that the two countries discussed a wide range of international matters and "noted with satisfaction that they shared common points of view on many issues." Reviewing some current areas of tension, both countries reiterated their support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa, expressed "serious concern" over South-east Asia and "condemned the claim of any state to have the right to punish another," and said that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East required a fundamental and comprehensive settlement. Such a settlement would include such things as the rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to a homeland; withdrawal of Israeli troops from territories occupied since 1967; and abiding by the United Nations' decision on the settlement of the Middle East problem."

On the question of the new international economic order, they stated their "firm determinations" to continue the effort to restructure economic relations and "to put an end to inequality and descrimination in these relations."

The communique said that Prime Minister Kosygin accepted with thanks an invitation from Mr Manley to visit Jamaica at a mutually convenient date.

Further Details

FL191550 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 17 Apr 79 p 17 FL

[Text] Motorcars, trucks, tractors and the spare parts for these are among a sizeable list of goods which have been identified for possible purchase by Jamaica from the Soviet Union under the trade pact entered into between the governments of both countries and signed by Prime Minister Michael Manley during his official visit to that country, April 9 to 14.

At a press conference at Jamaica House shortly after he returned yesterday, the prime minister listed, with the assistance of the trade administrator, Dr Headley Brown, the items which had been identified for possible purchase by Jamaica. These fell into three groups. The first included cars, trucks, tractors and spare parts for these; agricultural tools; cotton; [and] fish products, all of which were available for 1979. The second group included fish products, chemicals, rubber products, fertilizers, wood pulp plywood (if required); craft-liner board and miscellaneous items, all of which would become available in 1980. The third group of items, which was now being studied by Soviet trade experts and would become available between this year and next year, included certain special types of textile fabrics, milk powder, industrial and domestic sewing machines and refractory bricks.

On their side, the Soviet Union would purchase alumina, beginning with an immediate arrangement under which they would purchase 50,000 tons a year, with a long-term contract for the purchase of 250,000 tons a year beginning in 1984.

The prime minister said that during the negotiations with the Soviets, "there was concern that the whole relationship should be developed on a principle of reciprocity and balance, so that no one side developed any great imbalance in trade."

In addition to its trade agreement with the Soviets, the Jamaican delegation also signed a trade pact with Hungary--through the minister of mining, the Hon Horace Clarke. Prime Minister Manley said that Mr Clarke discussed trade with officials of the Foreign Trade Bank and the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Hungary. Arising out of these discussions, 11 categories of items were identified for trade between the two countries, commencing in 1980 and, where feasible, in 1979. The items included materials for use in the plastic industry (PVC); basic materials for the pharmaceutical industry; textile products; plant protection chemicals; caustic soda; bottled wine (for the tourist industry); motor vehicles, mainly buses and spare parts; medical instruments and equipment; tools, including hand tools; and telecommunications equipment and certain items falling within this category.

So far as trade with the Soviet Union was concerned, Mr Manley said, "It has also been agreed that the trade will be conducted in free, convertible currency and on the basis of normal commercial practice. A number of the items identified are accommodatable under the machinery and equipment protocol signed by the two countries in 1977. This protocol provides fairly liberal terms."

In response to questions, he explained that certain items like machinery and equipment will be purchased through the lines of credit, while other items will be bought in free, convertible currency, namely, U.S. dollars.

MEXICO

TRADE BANK REPORTS NATION'S TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT

PA180350 Paris AFP in Spanish 0047 GMT 18 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Apr (AFP)--Mexico's trade balance deficit last January reached $276,923,000, according to an announcement today by the national foreign trade bank. As compared to the same month in 1978, the deficit showed an increase of 22.9 percent, according to the same report. In the purchase of cereals alone, Mexico had to spend over $28 million in January of this year. In that month, the total exports amounted to $523.8 million showing an increase of 22.3 percent as compared to January 1978. Mexico spent $800.7 million for imports, an increase of 55.8 percent over January 1978.

PANAMA

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. DISCUSSES CANAL ISSUES

PA191827 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Apr 79 PA

[Text] The Panamanian ambassador in Washington, Carlos Lopez Guevara, indicated yesterday that Panama will not stand idly by if the U.S. Congress places new barriers before implementation of the canal treaties. In an interview with a U.S. news agency, the Panamanian ambassador said that our country would annul all commitments in the treaty if the United States interrupts the payments to which it committed itself or violates the spirit or letter of the treaties. The treaties on the future of the Panama Canal should enter into force on 1 October, but the House of Representatives decided at the beginning of April to eliminate $11.5 million in economic aid to Panama. Previously, the House had decided to cut $2.5 million in military assistance. The House Merchant Marine Subcommitttee also approved a bill recently under which $10 million would not be given to Panama for canal transit rights as called for by the treaties. If the Senate and the White House approve these decisions, Lopez Guevara noted, we will denounce those blows to the treaties, apply the agreements unilaterally, annulling all our commitments to the United States, and present the case to the international community.

Lopez Guevara added that Congress spends millions to help Egypt and Israel for the sake of U.S. oil interests but refuses to give Panama 1 cent, forgetting that Alaskan oil must go through our canal.

SURINAM

RELATIONS WITH GUYANA EXPAND TO EMBASSY LEVEL

PA192355 Paris AFP in Spanish 1901 GMT 19 Apr 79 PA

[Text] Surinam, 19 Apr (AFP)--Prime Minister Henck Arron's administration has decided to open a Surinamese embassy in Georgetown, capital of the neighboring state of Guyana, it was announced here today. The details of the expansion of diplomatic relations between Guyana and Surinam were apprarently smoothed out during the 4 days of meetings held in Barbados last week between Arron and his Guyanese counterpart Forbes Burnham, who decided to open an embassy here.

PARAGUAY

LA TRIBUNA: NEW U.S. AID ACCORD HERALDS BETTER TIES

PY191736 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 19 Apr 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Encouraging Announcement"]

[Text] The implementation of a new agreement between the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry and AID to help small agricultural producers has been announced. The announcement is encouraging because it means that the recent misunderstandings in bilateral relations are being overcome.

The international news published in this issue reports on the points of view of the State Department in its relations with Latin America. In this regard, there apparently has been a tendency at certain times to give a uniform treatment under one label the countries south of the Rio Grande. Now, on the contrary, due to administrative changes this tendency has reportedly gone in an opposite direction, which has made the State Department consider the particular relations with each of these countries.

Whatever the U.S. policies in the past were, it is an unquestionable fact that a deep friendship exists, which has been proven with facts, such as President Hayes' arbitration award more than a century ago. Therefore, this deep friendship cannot be erased by circumstancial situations, considering that Paraguay, like few countries on the continent, is a country which, without much noise, has always maintained a firm position in its efforts for greater development.

The intensification of cooperation at a time when our country is confronting a time of decision that will guide the direction of its future development can only be considered as praiseworthy and encouraging. In this regard, it is worthy to point out this fact, with the hope that this announcement is a prelude to future common projects aimed at really achieving a common good at all levels of relations with the United States.

BRIEFS

MANUFACTURING CONGRESS--Approximately 80 industrialists from various countries on the continent will come to Asuncion between 27 and 31 May to take part in the congress of the Latin American Manufacturers Association that will be held here. The issues to be discussed include the future of the Latin American Free Trade Association, world and local inflation and relations between Latin America and the industrialized nations. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 16 Apr 79 PY]

PERU

CONSTRUCTION OF NUCLEAR RESEARCH REACTOR ANNOUNCED

PA190319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0418 GMT 17 Apr 79 PA

[Summary] Lima, 17 Apr (EFE)--It was reported today that Peru will start the construction of a 10-megawatt nuclear reactor that will be used for nuclear reasearch. An authorized spokesman of the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute [IPEN] said that the blueprints for the center have been designed by Argentine experts, and that the blueprints will be received within the next few days. The project includes the construction of a plant for the production of radio isotopes. The IPEN plans to complete a nuclear-electric plant by 1995. It will be devoted to the peaceful use of nuclear energy.